



GOLD COAST COLONY

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Department

FOR THE YEAR

1940

GOLD COAST:

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# Annual Medical Report for the Year 1940

## I—PUBLIC HEALTH

### (I) SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred this year in various centres of the Northern Territories. Fortunately the outbreak was a small one and only 77 new cases were reported with 25 deaths. All the cases except one occurred in the early part of the year, whereas the single case was reported in December. This is in accordance with the behaviour of previous outbreaks which were usually encountered during the cold, dry, Harmattan period.

2. Some 77 cases of small-pox were reported from the Gold Coast. Fifty-five of these cases occurred in the Keta area of the Trans-Volta district of the Colony during the rainy season.

3. A preliminary report on the subject of silicosis in people employed in the deep mining industry in the Tarkwa district of the Gold Coast, and the relation of this disease to pulmonary tuberculosis, has now been completed. Two specially qualified Medical Officers were occupied on this work and the fact has been established that silicosis does occur in employees of the mining industry. At the request of the Chamber of Mines, whose co-operation in this enquiry is appreciated, radiographs of cases and pathological specimens have been sent to South Africa for examination by specialists attached to the Miners Phthisis Bureau. The investigation in the Gold Coast continues and the data so obtained will be of great value in determining what special measures should be instituted to prevent and treat these diseases.

4. The enquiry into the dietary and nutrition of the peoples of the Gold Coast continues. Much valuable information has already been gained concerning the deficiencies in various areas, and schemes are being initiated to introduce or increase the supply of protective foodstuffs in districts where these are required. Improvements in native methods of curing and storing of fish have been evolved and tested by large-scale practical experiments with the result, it is hoped, that this local supply of protein will be more constantly available in inland areas where it was previously scarce or prohibitive in price. Red palm oil, which is a valuable source of carotene, is now being distributed by the Native Administrations in certain areas of the Northern Territories where the local dietary is deficient in this protective substance.

5. During the year the work on the new Hospitals at Cape Coast and in the Sekondi-Takoradi area continued, and the former was completed and occupied in April of this year. The new contagious diseases Hospital and leper settlement near Accra and the contagious diseases block at the Gold Coast Hospital have both been completed. An extension to the Colonial Asylum to accommodate a further 180 patients was finished in September of this year. A further extension to the European Hospital in Accra is in the process of erection and should be ready for occupation early next year. In addition to these new buildings and extensions, the Medical Department took over a private Hospital and adjoining buildings in the Hohoe district of Togoland under British Mandate and established a Government Medical Officer there.

6. A further lowering of the invaliding rate among European officials is reported. Forty-seven officials were invalidated compared with 53 in 1939. Two deaths occurred among the official population. These figures are satisfactory as there was an increase of 38 officials resident in the Gold Coast Colony during the year.

7. The situation with regard to the statistics of the non-official European population is not so gratifying. Although there is a reduction amounting to 539 in this class of the population the invaliding and death rates both shew an increase compared with the figures for the previous year. In 1940, 69 persons were invalidated and 20 died whereas in 1939 only 63 were invalidated and 13 deaths occurred.

8. The invaliding rate among African officials remains much the same as for the previous year. Twenty-three persons were invalidated and of these, 6 or 26.1 per cent suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of deaths was 18, which is exactly double the figure for 1939; of this number 2 or 11.1 per cent were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 or 22.2 per cent to the enteric group of diseases. These figures, based on statistics concerning a controlled population, appear to indicate that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis and the enteric group of diseases is much higher in the Gold Coast than is suggested by the numbers shewn in Return A.

9. The Lunatic Asylums Ordinance was amended by the introduction of Urgency Certification. This allows a Medical Officer to send a person suspected of being a lunatic who is urgently in need of care and attention to the Colonial Asylum without previously bringing him before a Magistrate for adjudication and committal. Detention in the Asylum under such a Certificate is limited to fourteen days and during this period the person must again be certified by a medical officer and brought before the Magistrate in accordance with the normal procedure prescribed for cases which are not of an emergency nature.

10. Despite the diminution in staff caused by the absence of a large proportion of European Medical Officers and trained African personnel on military service, the various services of the Department have been well maintained owing to the unremitting work of the remaining members of the staff. In order to carry on at an efficient level, however, 25 new Nurses-in-training were engaged and authority was received to train a further 12 Pupil Dispensers. In addition, permission was obtained to employ 24 Temporary Nurses-in-training for special duties connected with emergency hospital accommodation. In addition to their normal civil duties, Headquarters and district staff both of the Medical and Health Branches have undertaken much work of a military nature.

## (II) GENERAL DISEASES

### *Nutritional Diseases :*

11. Probably as a result of the enquiry into dietary and nutrition and from the interest this has aroused, some of the nutritional diseases shew an increase when compared with 1939. During the year five cases of scurvy, 71 of beri-beri with one death, of which five were members of a crew of a foreign vessel, 60 cases of pellagra with five deaths and 13 cases of rickets were reported. Other nutritional diseases, comprising mainly ill defined, multiple avitaminoses accounted for 295 cases with six deaths.

### *General diseases excluding nutritional diseases :*

12. Nine thousand one hundred and eighty-seven cases were reported with 32 deaths. Cases of rheumatism included in this figure totalled 7,679. The anaemias accounted for another 1,122 cases, while the number of patients suffering from various tumours was 764 of which only 73 were malignant.

### *Affections of the nervous system and organs of sense :*

13. Seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy-four cases were reported but a great proportion of this figure is composed of affections of the eye and ear.

### *Affections of the circulatory system :*

14. Three thousand and nineteen cases were treated of which 736 were suffering from heart disease. One hundred and twenty-seven cases of mitral disease were given treatment compared with 47 cases of aortic disease.

### *Affections of the respiratory system :*

15. A total number of 21,750 cases of respiratory disease was reported with only 143 deaths. The pneumonias accounted for only 1,685 of these cases.

### *Diseases of the digestive system :*

16. In this group 33,822 cases were treated.

### *Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system :*

17. Ten thousand seven hundred and one cases were reported of which 692 were cases of nephritis.

### *Puerperal state and diseases of infancy :*

18. Thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-six cases were treated at the various Hospitals and Welfare Centres.

*Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, and the organs of locomotion :*

19. In this group there were 54,838 cases but only 3,467 were treated as in-patients with 66 deaths.

*Affections produced by external causes :*

20. Eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-seven cases were reported.

(III) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

*Malaria :*

21. Malaria is common throughout the whole of the Gold Coast and only a small proportion of the victims of this disease ever attend hospital. Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight patients or 9.35 per cent of all new cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries were cases of malaria and of these 53.9 per cent were infected with the subtertian parasite.

22. The number of deaths registered as due to malaria was 614 or 7.8 per cent of the total registered deaths.

23. Quinine, in tablet form, continues to be sold at Post Offices throughout the Colony and Ashanti at cost price and is distributed in the Northern Territories by the Native Administrations at a nominal price. This service is well patronised and much appreciated.

*Yellow Fever :*

24. Two sporadic cases of yellow fever, both fatal, were reported during the year. These cases occurred in the Western Province of the Colony, one being an Italian and the other an African.

25. Attenuated virus vaccine for protective purposes was available throughout the year and both Europeans and Africans were successfully inoculated. In no case was the inoculation followed by serious indisposition.

*Trypanosomiasis :*

26. The total number of cases of trypanosomiasis treated was 5,676; this is an increase of 581 cases compared with the previous year. One hundred and forty-two cases died and this figure compares favourably with 156 deaths due to this disease in 1939.

27. In addition to continuing treatment and preventive methods in areas which have already been surveyed, the Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Trypanosomiasis Campaign instituted investigations into the prevalence of this disease and the problems of its control in several districts in northern Ashanti.

28. A commencement has been made with a scheme for the selective clearing of the Kamba river area in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast with the object of rendering the district unsuitable for breeding of various species of tsetse-fly.

*Yaws :*

29. The number of cases of yaws treated during the year was 68,986. This is approximately an increase of 4,000 cases compared with the previous year. The increasing use of arsenical preparations as opposed to the more painful Sobita treatment.

*Tuberculosis :*

30. Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated during the year totalled 1,542 of which 479 were in-patients; of the latter 214 or 44.7 per cent died. The number of deaths registered as due to tuberculosis was 792 or 10.0 per cent of the total deaths registered.

31. Investigation of the problems associated with pulmonary tuberculosis is being made as the disease appears to be on the increase. Its prevention and treatment in a country like the Gold Coast presents a variety of difficult problems. Malnutrition among some of the labouring classes, poor housing accommodation with overcrowding, and a desire by the infected persons to return to their homes all militate against limiting the depredations of the disease. In addition, the humid climate is considered to be a factor adversely affecting the prospects of recovery. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, it is hoped that preventive measures with increased facilities for treatment will in time be introduced which will assist in limiting the spread and diminishing the incidence of this disease.

*Leprosy :*

32. The settlements for lepers at Ho, Accra, Kumasi, Yendi, Lawra and Sekondi accommodate 588 inmates; Ho being the largest settlement with 404 in-patients. Six hundred and twenty-two cases were treated as in-patients throughout the Colony as a whole, while 517 were treated as out-patients.

33. The new leper settlement and Contagious Diseases Hospital built near Accra was completed during the year but, owing to the fact that it has unfortunately had to be taken over temporarily for other purposes, it has not yet been occupied by the lepers. It will accommodate 100 lepers and is situated in an area suitable for farming.

*Pneumonia :*

34. The total number of cases of all types of pneumonia treated was 1,685 which compares favourably with 1,873 cases in 1939. The total number of deaths in Government Hospitals and Dispensaries was 122 or 7.2 per cent of the number of cases. The case fatality ratio for this group of diseases for the previous year was 7.8 per cent and, although it is early to dogmatize, it appears from the available statistics that a figure in this vicinity is to be expected in this disease among the inhabitants of the Gold Coast when treated with the sulphapyridine drugs.

*Dysenteric group of diseases :*

35. The total number of cases treated by the Medical Branch was 1,766 with 49 deaths or 2.8 per cent of the number of cases. Although there is a decrease in the number of cases compared with 1939 there is an actual increase in the number of deaths. The total number of deaths in registration areas due to these diseases was 749.

*Enteric group of diseases :*

36. One hundred and eighty-five cases in this group were treated during the year compared with 88 in 1939. The Bacterium Typhosum was the infecting agent in 150 of the recorded cases and 19 or 12.7 per cent of these cases died. The remaining 35 cases with three deaths (8.6 per cent of the cases) belonged to the paratyphoid group.

*Helminthic diseases :*

37. Eight thousand and four cases were treated for various helminthic infestations with a total of 15 deaths. Of this number 1,172 were patients infected with Ankylostoma duodenale. Although infestation with this parasite is common, the symptom complex known as ankylostomiasis is rare and only nine deaths from this are recorded. Schistosomiasis accounted for 1,273 cases with only one death.

*Venereal diseases :*

38. The incidence of syphilis is similar to that observed in 1939. Six hundred and ninety-eight cases were treated with 15 deaths whereas in the previous year there were 671 recorded cases with 12 deaths.

Gonorrhoea, its complications and sequelae, is extremely common and the 7,374 cases treated during the year by the Medical Branch gives no indication of the prevalence of this disease throughout the country.

39. *Small-pox and Epidemic Cerebro-spinal meningitis :* are referred to on page 1.

## (IV) VITAL STATISTICS

## i. GENERAL POPULATION

40. The numerous tables compiled from the Annual Report and Summary of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Burials of the Gold Coast which are usually included in this Report are omitted. The rates, all of which are crude, displayed in the following table are, however, of considerable interest :—

TABLE I

			1940	Total number registered
Total estimated population (mid-year) ...	...	...	3,962,692	—
Estimated population of registration areas ...	...	...	355,780	—
Birth-rate (weighted average) per 1,000 persons living ...	...	...	38·1	13,548
Death-rate (weighted average) per 1,000 persons living ...	...	...	22·2	7,894
Infantile mortality-rate ...	...	...	110	1,491
Still birth-rate per 1,000 total births ...	...	...	48	645
Maternal mortality-rate per 1,000 total births ...	...	...	11·1	157
Deaths from respiratory diseases (general) per 1,000 deaths registered			145	1,141
Deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 deaths registered ...	...	...	100	792
Deaths due to intestinal diseases per 1,000 deaths registered ...	...	...	95	749
Deaths due to malaria per 1,000 deaths registered ...	...	...	78	614
Total deaths registered due to starvation ...	...	...	—	20

41. The birth-rate again showed an increase being 38·1 as opposed to 36·2 in 1939. The death-rate was lower than in the previous year and it is satisfactory to note that the maternal mortality-rate, deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis and intestinal diseases all shew a decrease compared with the figures of 1939. The still birth-rate and deaths due to malaria are slightly higher than in the previous year.

## ii. GENERAL EUROPEAN POPULATION

42. The following table gives the vital statistics of the European population for the year :—

TABLE II

		Official	Non-official	Total
Number of Europeans resident ...	...	964	3,323	4,287
Number invalided ...	...	47	69	116
Number of deaths ...	...	2	20	22

43. There was an increase of 38 official residents compared with 1939 due in all probability to the cessation of leave during part of the year. The number of non-official residents shows a decrease of 539 when compared with the previous year caused by the deportation of interned German and Italian subjects and a diminution in the number of the French merchant population.

## iii. OFFICIAL AFRICAN POPULATION

44. The vital statistics of this class of the population are referred to on page one.

## (V) HYGIENE AND SANITATION

*Labour Conditions :*

45. The Department of Labour has done much to ameliorate conditions for casual and immigrant labour by erecting rest houses for this type of person on principal traffic routes. In addition, assistance is given to aid the return of destitute labourers to their homes. A Workmen's Compensation Ordinance has been enacted and when it comes into operation it should lead to improved conditions in industries employing machinery and thereby diminish the number of accidents due to carelessness of the employee or unguarded machines. This legislation provides for medical attendance of the injured person and a scale of compensation is incorporated. Another Ordinance dealing with the formation and regulation of Trades Unions will, it is hoped, shortly become effective. All this legislation should in the near future do much to improve the conditions of the labouring class in the Gold Coast.

*Housing and Town Planning :*

46. Both of these activities have had to be slowed owing to the difficulties of obtaining imported building materials during war time.

47. The new housing estates on the outskirts of Accra are deservedly popular and Government instituted a scheme whereby the occupants may become owners after a period of years by payment by instalments. The occupation of the houses on these estates has further assisted in the removal of some old, congested buildings which were damaged in the earthquake of 1939 and considered unsafe for habitation.

48. In the mining areas progress has also been impeded by the necessity of retaining certain building materials in Britain for more important purposes. The good work of the past, however, has been maintained and wherever possible improvements with regard to the housing of the workers have been made.

*Sewage Disposal :*

49. The number of septic tanks throughout the country continues to increase. In addition to the bungalows of private firms, the Accra Rehousing Scheme and a few Government buildings, the septic tank has been adopted in the towns of the Northern Territories for disposal of sewage. The villages throughout the country depend on pit latrines for sanitation. Pan latrines are still in use throughout the larger towns of the Gold Coast and in towns in the vicinity of the coast the night soil is disposed of by depositing it in the sea where it quickly becomes particulate by the action of the surf and rendered harmless.

*Refuse Disposal :*

50. Incineration is the usual method of disposal adopted throughout the Gold Coast.

*Water Supply :*

51. Pipe-borne water supplies are in operation at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina and Saltpond, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Koforidua and Tamale. The Accra system which was damaged during the earthquake of 1939, was repaired and extended—the latter work being completed during the year under review. The Sekondi supply was also improved and extended in 1940. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials due to the war no new schemes for the supply of water have been inaugurated. The failure of the rains in the Northern Territories necessitated special measures to restrict consumption in Tamale town and the question of increasing the catchment and storage arrangements for this town is under consideration.

*Food in relation to Health and Disease :*

52. Markets for the supply of native foodstuffs exist in all large towns and in most villages. They are supervised and inspected by the Health Branch and in addition to ensuring the sale of food in hygienic surroundings provide a source of revenue to municipalities and Native Administrations. Slaughter-houses exist in all large towns and in centres where meat inspection can be carried out by trained staff. Aerated water factories, restaurants, bakeries and cold storage plants are controlled in municipalities and towns while tinned food, chilled and frozen foodstuffs are examined and inspected.

*Mosquito Control :*

53. Anti-larval measures are routine in all stations where finance and staff permit. All types of drainage are employed wherever practicable in an attempt to reduce the number and area of breeding places, and where this is at present impossible, oiling is resorted to. Five hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-five lineal yards of earth drains were dug and graded or 254,615 lineal yards more than in 1939, and 5,789,644 lineal yards of earth drains were cleaned during the year. The number of houses inspected was 2,922,900 and of these, 9,671 were found to contain receptacles with larvae, giving a larval index of 0.33. In all the main centres of population, house and compound inspection is a routine which is constantly being done. Particular attention is paid to the control of *Aedes aegypti* in all towns, the larger villages and their environs. The larval index in these areas is practically always kept below one per cent. The same fortunate state of affairs, however, is not always found in some of the rural areas where constant supervision by trained staff is impossible, and in some instances the percentage of compounds containing breeding places is very high.

*School Hygiene :*

54. The Health staff inspected schools and pupils as in former years, but in addition to this, the Nutrition Officer examined pupils of representative schools throughout the country and advised regarding improvements in the dietary where necessary.

55. A survey of the health of children in Government and assisted schools in Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi and Cape Coast was made during the year. It shews that the health of the children at these schools was fairly satisfactory, but that malaria and skin infections were comparatively common. The dental condition of many of the children left much to be desired, but it is hoped that advice concerning diet may produce an improvement in oral conditions in the future.

*Vaccination :*

56. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two persons were vaccinated against small-pox during the year, and of the 153,017 afterwards seen 72.17 per cent showed successful vaccination.

## II—SPECIAL SERVICES

### (VI) PORT HEALTH WORK AND AEROPLANE TRAFFIC.

57. No port was declared infected during the year. The routine work connected with ports and shipping was carried on as in previous years.

Takoradi airport was declared anti-amaryl on 27th March, 1940. The arrangements and procedure have proved satisfactory both there and at Accra.

### (VII) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

58. This important branch of the Health service continues to do excellent work in many areas of the Gold Coast. Government has subsidised 34 midwives and there are a further nine midwives employed in district work who are paid by Government.

59. Pregnancy, childbirth, the puerperal state, maternal and ante-natal welfare work accounted for the attendance of 29,369 persons at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

60. The following table shows the amount of work done at the various child welfare centres during 1940.

TABLE III

TYPE OF CENTRE	ATTENDANCES		
	Children	Expectant Mothers.	
Government welfare centres ...	30,216	13,439	
Red Cross welfare centres ...	33,913	26,188	
Mission welfare centres ...	41,668	1,196	
Total ... ... ...	105,797	40,823	

61. Although the number of attendances of expectant mothers remains approximately the same as in 1939 that of children has risen by 12,785.

62. The popularity of the weighing centres at Accra and Kumasi continues. 74,965 attended compared with 69,370 during the previous year.

63. One thousand three hundred and twenty-one patients were admitted to the wards of the Maternity Hospital at Accra. Of this number, 436 were admitted for ante-natal treatment and 683 were labour cases. Abortion, moles, ectopic gestation and other abnormal conditions accounted for the remainder of the admissions. Five thousand six hundred and fifty-two new patients, mainly ante-natal and post-natal cases, attended as out-patients at the Hospital and the subsidiary centres in the neighbourhood of Accra.

### (VIII) HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, ETC.

64. There are 39 established Government Hospitals in the Gold Coast and Togoland under British Mandate of which 33 are for African, and six for European patients. The African Hospitals contain 1,139 beds and 159 cots while the European Hospitals provide accommodation for 92 beds.

65. Return A of this report shows the number of cases which attended at all Government Hospitals and dispensaries during the year. These cases are classified under 65 heads and are further divided into in-patients and out-patients. 28,076 in-patients were treated and of this number 25,922 were new cases. The total number of out-patients treated was 315,117, an increase of 20,778 compared with 1939.

66. The Basel Mission Hospital has, owing to the war, had to curtail its activities. It is now run as a dispensary in charge of a trained nurse who is also a certified midwife.

67. There are 28 village dispensaries throughout the Gold Coast; nine are in the Colony proper, three in Ashanti and sixteen in the Northern Territories. Government trained dispensers are in charge of these stations, which are supervised and periodically visited by the medical officer of the district in which they are situated. During the year 64,890 new cases attended at these centres for treatment.

68. The venereal diseases clinic at the Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, treated 1,232 new cases during the year. Of this number only 16 were suffering from primary syphilis while the remainder was mainly composed of cases of gonorrhoea or the results of that disease. The number of all new cases of venereal disease treated at Government Hospitals and dispensaries in 1940 was:—syphilis 695, gonorrhoea 7,336, other venereal disease 527. All of the figures relating to these diseases shew an increase when compared with those of 1939.

69. The laboratories of the medical Research Institute in Accra performed 33,138 bacteriological, pathological and chemical examinations on material sent from various parts of the Colony. In addition, 229 autopsies were made.

70. The Chemical laboratory, also situated in Accra, made 906 examinations of various preparations, articles and pathological material. Much assistance has also been given by this branch to the Prison Department by advising with regard to the curing of locally caught fish.

#### (IX) TRAINING OF LOCAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL.

71. The year was a busy one with regard to the training of nursing staff as, in addition to the normal recruitment, extra staff was employed in order to replace those who were seconded for military duties. Training was carried out at all the principal hospitals of the Gold Coast. At the Gold Coast Hospital alone, six candidates were successful in passing the third year examination for nurses-in-training. No examination for the Colony Nursing Certificate was held during the year.

72. The training of midwives is undertaken at the Maternity Hospital, Accra, where there is a hostel with accommodation for 42 pupil midwives. During the year a total of 58 pupils attended for instruction and seven senior pupils successfully obtained the Diploma granted by the midwives Board of the Gold Coast.

73. Three pupil dispensers trained at the Dispensary School of the Gold Coast Hospital passed the examination for the Pharmaceutical Diploma during the year.

74. In the School at Accra nine Sanitary Inspectors-in-training received instruction from the European Sanitary Superintendent during the year. 16 sanitary overseers for the Native Administrations in the Northern Territories were trained at Tamale.

75. At the Princess Marie Louise Hospital in Accra three infant welfare nurses were in training during the course of the year.

### III—FINANCE

76. The following table shows ordinary recurrent expenditure for the Medical Department, General, Health and Research Branches, for the first ten months of the year 1940 :—

TABLE IV

Branch					Actual expenditure, 1-1-40 to 31-10-40
	...	...	...	...	£
Medical	...	...	...	...	180,682
Health	...	...	...	...	118,792
Research	...	...	...	...	5,129
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>304,603</b>
<b>Total Colony</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,214,517</b>
Percentage of total to Colony total for period 1-1-40 to 31-10-40					9.48

77. The expenditure on medical services shown above does not include the cost of buildings or water supplies, town improvements and other public works of health importance.

J. W. P. HARKNESS  
*Director of Medical Services.*

## RETURN A.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-patients) and (Out-patients) for the year 1940

DISEASES	Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1939	IN-PATIENTS					Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1940	OUT-PATIENTS		
		Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Deaths			Males	Females	
		Admis- sions	Males		Females					
1. (a) Typhoid fever ...	6	82	13	88	6	—	7	41	21	
(b) Paratyphoid fever ...	2	22	3	24	—	—	2	10	1	
2. Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Undulant fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Measles ...	—	19	—	19	—	—	1	285	242	
7. Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Whooping-cough ...	—	29	2	29	—	—	—	634	665	
9. Diphtheria ...	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	9	4	
10. Influenza :—										
(a) with respiratory complications ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) without respiratory complications ...	1	142	1	143	—	—	2	217	72	
11. Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Dysentery :—										
(a) Amœbic ...	7	206	14	213	6	7	458	253	—	
(b) Bacillary ...	—	111	13	111	4	1	64	30	—	
(c) Unclassified ...	2	90	10	92	2	—	364	181	—	
13. Plague :—						—	—	—	—	
(a) Bubonic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Pneumonic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Septicæmic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	4	—	5	1	—	6	—	4	
15. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	3	2	—	3	—	5	—	—	
16. Cerebrospinal fever ...	2	70	13	72	8	1	5	2	—	
17. Rabies ...	—	2	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	
18. Tetanus ...	—	66	22	66	11	1	35	26	—	
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	34	445	199	479	15	59	822	241	—	
20. Other tuberculous diseases	17	54	7	71	1	12	62	30	—	
21. Leprosy ...	425	197	23	622	2	503	361	156	—	
22. Venereal Diseases :—										
(a) Syphilis ...	3	115	14	118	1	15	371	209	—	
(b) Gonorrhœa and complications ...	38	754	17	792	3	27	5,561	1,021	—	
(c) Other V.D. ...	3	104	—	107	—	8	381	42	—	
23. Yellow fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Malaria—										
(a) Benign tertian ...	—	151	—	151	6	283	120	—	—	
(b) Subtertian ...	28	1,619	27	1,647	7	39	9,636	5,960	—	
(c) Quartan ...	1	7	2	—	8	—	134	35	—	
(d) Unclassified ...	4	836	5	840	5	10	7,349	5,758	—	
25. Blackwater fever ...	1	44	6	45	1	—	13	4	—	
26. Kala-azar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Trypanosomiasis ...	203	1,643	112	1,846	30	319	2,508	1,322	—	
28. Yaws ...	10	272	3	282	—	11	39,489	29,215	—	
29. Other protozoal diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Ankylostomiasis ...	2	336	6	338	3	9	622	212	—	
31. Schistosomiasis ...	9	156	1	165	—	5	945	163	—	
32. Other helminthic diseases	17	411	5	428	—	9	3,424	1,707	—	
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases ...	4	265	23	269	1	14	533	169	—	
34. Cancer and other tumours :—										
(a) Malignant ...	4	21	6	25	1	2	20	28	—	
(b) Non-malignant ...	6	183	3	189	4	14	217	285	—	
(c) Undetermined ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Rheumatic conditions ...	3	87	2	90	—	2	4,695	2,894	—	
36. Diabetes ...	1	21	1	22	—	3	28	10	—	
37. Scurvy ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	
38. Beriberi ...	—	19	1	19	—	1	38	14	—	
39. Pellagra ...	—	11	1	11	4	—	41	8	—	
40. Other diseases :—										
(a) Nutritional ...	3	34	6	37	—	1	169	89	—	
(b) Endocrine glands and general ...	3	13	3	16	—	—	115	122	—	
41. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ...	10	99	18	109	2	4	493	526	—	
42. Acute and chronic poisoning ...	1	23	2	24	—	1	18	1	—	
43. Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	23	9	23	1	2	22	7	—	
44. Other diseases of the nervous system ...	553	345	34	898	10	591	682	337	—	
45. Trachoma ...	—	77	—	77	—	—	83	94	—	

RETURN A—*contd.*

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-patients) and (Out-patients) for the year 1940

DISEASES	Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1939	IN-PATIENTS				Total cases treated	OUT PATIENTS		
		Yearly Total			Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1940		Males	Females	
		Admis- sions	Males	Females					
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa ... ...	24	597	—	1	621	21	6,217	4,589	
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus ... ...	1	116	1	1	117	4	2,194	1,313	
48. Diseases of the circulatory system— (a) Heart diseases ...	8	154	45	18	162	11	354	220	
(b) Other circulatory diseases ...	22	481	17	1	503	20	1,429	351	
49. Bronchitis ... ...	14	285	6	3	299	10	8,339	5,565	
50. Pneumonia— (a) Broncho-pneumonia	6	170	35	15	176	5	287	157	
(b) Lobar-pneumonia	24	375	40	14	399	24	246	96	
(c) Otherwise defined ...	4	88	15	3	92	1	155	77	
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	12	273	10	2	285	10	4,021	1,556	
52. Diarrhoea and enteritis :— (a) Under 2 years of age	2	83	4	5	85	3	1,808	1,312	
(b) Over 2 years of age...	3	330	5	3	333	2	1,946	1,062	
53. Appendicitis ... ...	4	74	6	1	78	4	54	8	
54. Hernia, intestinal obstruction ... ...	20	420	20	1	440	28	734	24	
55. Cirrhosis of the liver ...	—	37	21	2	37	1	43	14	
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages ...	12	217	14	2	229	4	264	99	
57. Other diseases of the digestive system ... ...	31	874	48	19	905	36	16,333	8,014	
58. Nephritis (all forms)— (a) Acute ... ...	4	85	9	7	89	4	144	111	
(b) Chronic ... ...	6	120	32	8	126	13	148	74	
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system ... ...	61	1,242	20	6	1,303	53	3,698	5,008	
60. Pregnancy, child-birth, and the puerperal state (including normal labour and maternal welfare (ante-natal)) ... ...	73	1,945	—	99	2,018	58	—	25,330	
(a) Abortion ... ...	6	286	—	9	292	5	—	346	
(b) Ectopic gestation ...	2	19	—	7	21	4	—	3	
(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy ... ...	1	29	—	8	30	—	—	1	
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	2	37	—	3	39	2	—	231	
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ... ...	169	3,298	56	10	3,467	241	34,326	17,045	
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy ... ...	38	716	9	54	754	24	134	118	
(a) Congenital debility (children under 1 year) ... ...	2	79	10	9	81	6	149	131	
(b) premature birth (children under 1 year) ... ...	7	190	15	65	197	4	51	52	
(c) Injury at birth (children under 1 year) ... ...	4	73	13	13	77	6	366	315	
63. Senility ... ...	13	22	3	1	35	17	61	44	
64. External causes (a) Suicide ... ...	2	21	4	—	23	1	4	3	
(b) Other forms of violence ... ...	148	2,866	105	30	3,014	146	13,072	2,178	
65. Ill-defined ... ...	25	1,102	69	32	1,127	31	5,004	4,553	
Total Causes ... ...	2,154	25,922	1,262	581	28,076	2,488	18,2833	132,284	





